FROM THE FEVER DISTRICT

Many New Cases at Jacksonville, and Sick People in Nearly All the Houses.

Memphis Gets Over Her Scare and Abandons Her Quarantine Regulations-The Situation at Decatur, Als., and Jackson, Miss.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 27 .- To-day there are comparatively few inhabited houses in which there are not sick or convalescents. Many houses are private hospitals. To-day 131 cases were reported, forty white and ninety-one colored people; deaths, eight-Antonio Christopher, Louis F. Bilette, D. D. McCormick, W. F. Ford, J. H. Hellen, Alice English (colored), Alvie Herrick and Annie Wilson. Total cases to date, 2,-368; total deaths, 237.

The general distress among the poor is daily increasing. Within another week probably 20,000 people, nine-tenths colored, will have to be fed by the hand of charity. The hope of getting shelter for any considerable number at the camps of the refugees is abandoned. Late this afternoon Col. J. J. Daniel was very low, and little hope was entertained of his recovery.

A special from Gainesville to the Times-Union says: "One new case of yellow fever here today-Maj. N. R. Grunnell, formerly superintendent of the Fiorida Southern railroad. The convalescents are all doing well."

A special from McClenny reports only three cases of fever at Sanderson, nine miles west of

Memphis Quarautine Abandoned. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 27 .- The Board of Health, at its session this afternoon, withdrew their non-intercourse quarantine regulations, and Memphis is now free and open to the world, excepting those from infected districts. Health officers will be on all trains, but there will be no interruption to travel save from infected towns, such as Jacksonville, Fla., Decatur, Ala., and Jackson, Miss. This order fgoes into effect at once, and the military pickets around the city have been withdrawn. Trains, both through and accommodation, on all the railroads, will reume running to-morrow. The example set Memphis will be promptly followed by all the small minor towns, and within the next four days the wheels of commerce in this evetion will be running with the same regularity as previous to the panic. It has at last dawned on the minds of the people here that they have acted rashly and have allowed themselves to become frightened at a shadow. During the past six or eight years it has been their boast that yellow fever could never again become epidemic in Memphis. It was truthfully asserted that we had the best system of sewerage in the world, and that the city was kept at all times in a thorough sanitary condition, and yet in the face of all this, when a few cases of fever were reported at Decatur, Ala., 185 miles to the east, and at Jackson, Miss., 215 miles to the south. Memphis became panic-stricken, quarantined against the world, and thus confessed that all of her utterances of the past were but words. It is but justice, however, to say that the regularly constituted health authorities of the city had full faith in their ability to cope with the threatened cancer. They have always eaid that a quarantine against infected cities by means of inspectors on railroads was sufficient, and if half a dozen imported cases developed here they had faith in their power to prevent it from spreading and becoming epidemic, relying principally on the improved, sanitary conditions of the city as compared with 1878 and 1879. But they yielded their own sound judgment to a popular demand made during the existence of a panic produced by the outbreak of the fever at Jackson, Miss. It is safe, however, to say that Memphis will never again enforce quarantine; if the occasion is ever again presented ber ability to test the efficiency of their improved condition will be given the greatest latitude.

At Decatur and Huntsville. Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 27. - A Decatur, Ala., special says: "Only one new case of yellow fever was reported this morning, but since then two well-developed cases and one suspicious case, all colored, have appeared. Dr. W. B. Black is also sick, with some symptoms of yellow fever, tut it is generally believed he only has a slight billious attack. One death has occurred, Miss Nannie Jones, who was reported dying yesterday. The case of S. T. Wert, of Hartsell, Ala, is reported not yellow fever, but J. R. Stuart has a maingnant case of yellow fever at Hauceville, forty mites below here, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. James Howard, a refugee from Decatur, is reported sick at Madison Station, twenty-five miles east of here, on the M-mphis & Charleston road, and it is reported a suspicious case of yellow fever."

The American's Huntsville, Ala., special says: "W. A. Summers, a refugee from Decatur, was taken down with yellow fever here last night. He was immediately removed to the hospital. two miles out, and is entirely isolated. There is no danger of the discuss spreading, and there is no excitement."

Raising the Blockade.

New Orleans, Sept. 27. - The small towns of Mississippi having so far relaxed their quarantine restriction as to allow railroads to run through trains under prescribed conditions. Baton Rouge, Vicksburg and Shreveport have followed the lead so far as to let in freight. The people of Meridian, finding the supply of provisions about exhausted, have magnanimously consented to allow the Mobile & Obio railroad to run freight trains through the town, in order that they may get something to eat from the outside world, against which they had quarantined. Hunger appears to have brought the quarantine officials of several other towns in Mississippi to their senses.

Jesting That May Prove Costly. Houston, Tex., Sept. 27 .- Yesterday aftermoon, on the arrival of the east-bound Southern Pacific train, Deputy State Health Officer John Gray arrested A. D. Deckard, a mail clerk ronming into this city, on a charge of circulating false rumors concerning the existence of yellow fever in Texas. Deckard was released on bail. A correspondent met Mr. Deckard, who stated that while the train was at Sartartia, he, in conversation with a gentleman named W. H. Morrow, jokingly remarked that there was yellow fever at Orange, and that he had no idea of circulating any such rumors. The remark was made in reply to a jest of Mr. Morrow. He now sees the folly of his imprudent remarks.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rabbi Hirsch Bamowsky, of New York, was held for trial yesterday on a charge preferred by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accusing him of torturing chickens be-

A settler named Wallace was shot dead Tuesday at Morage, Cal., by a man named Bird. Wallace and another farmer were rival claimants for a ranch. As fast as Wallace fenced in the land, he claimed Bird, who was hired by the rival claimant, tore it down. A deadly feud began between the two, and when they met at Morage, Bird hit Wallace over the head and then shot him through the heart.

Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm, D. D., corresponding secretary of the American Churchbuilding-fund Commission, a society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with its headquarters in New York, has just received the sum of \$7,000 from Mr. Willard E. Winner, of Kansas City, completing the sum of \$50,000 given by Mr. Winner to the commission for the creation of a special fund to be known as the Bishop Robertson memorial fund.

For Congress.

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 27 .- Charles R Randall, of New Bedford, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First dis-

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 27 .- Hon. John G. Sawyer was to-day re-nominated on the 237th ballot as member of Congress for the Thirty-

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sent. 27-Hon. J. M. Farouhar was to-day re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirty-second congres-PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—George Mc-

Gowan was to-day nominated for Congress in First district, and D. Webster Dougherty in the Second district. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27-John M. Wiley, of Erie county, was to-day nominated for Congress

by Democratic convention of the Thirty-third district, at Niagara Falls. NEBRASKA CITY. Neb., Sept. 27 .- Hon. J. Sterling Morton was to-day nominated by the Democrats of the First congressional district of Nebraska for Congress, to succeed John A.

Thurman to Visit Fort Wayne. COLUMBUS. O., Sept. 27.-A committee con-Muhler and Dr. G. W. Loag, of Fort Wayne, narrow escape and the shock caused by the cow of it.

McShane.

Ind., representing the Democracy of that city, arrived in the city this afternoon to invite Judge Thurman to visit Fort Wayne during the campaign and make a speech. They waited upon the Judge this evening, and secured his ready consent. At their suggestion he fixed Oct. 18 as the date of his visit. On that day Speaker Carlisle, Congressman Mills and ex Senator Mc-Donald are to be present.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

Prince Bismarck Denies Its Genuineness and Asks Authority to Prosecute. BERLIN, Sept. 27 .- The Reichsanzeiger publishes this report to Emperor William, prepared

by Prince Bismarck:

"I do not consider the diary in the form published genuine. The Crown Prince, in 1870, did not share in political discussion. I did not have the King's permission to discuss with the Crown Prince the more intimate questions of our policy, because the King feared it might lead to indiscretions at the English court and harm our relations with the German federal allies. It seems as if the daily notes, or at any rate their later elaboration, were the work of some person in the Crown Prince's entourage. Testing the diary's accuracy, especially remarkable is the chronological error made in referring to a warm discussion between myself and the Crown Prince regarding the future of Germany and the relations between the Emperor and the German princes as occurring at Vorsailles. This conversation occurred on Sept. 3, at Donebery. The assertion in the diary that the Crown Prince entertained the idea of using force against our federal allies and violating treaties is a calumny against our departed sovereign. Just as little in accordance with the facts is what the diary says concerning my attitude toward the imperial question in 1866. The Crown Prince doubted whether imperial federation would have been possible or even useful in 1866. The declaration of the Pope's infallibility was always regarded by me with indifference. This was less the case with the Crown Prince. I considered it a false move on the part of the Pope, and I begged the Crown Prince to let the question rest, at any rate during the war. The Crown Prince could never have had that impression nor entered that statement in his diary. I pursued the question after the war. In view of these facts, I do not consider the diary published in the Deutsch Rundschau genuine. Therefore, I pray your Majesty to empower me to instruct the Minister of Justice to order a

public prosecution."

The Alleged Whitechapel Clew. LONDON, Sept. 27 .- Medical authorities here, referring to the statement that a man representing himself to be the sub-curator of the Engilish Pathological Museum called upon the coroner and told him that before the recent murders in Whitechapel an American visited him and asked him to procure certain anatomical specimens from female bodies, for which he was willing to pay £20 each, expressed the opinion that the man was a student who was practicing a hoax upon the coroner. They say it is easy to procure the disired specimens for £1 each, after inquests have been held upon the bodies of paupers. They think it unlikely that an American would come to England to procure such specimens when they could be bought in the United States.

Fighting in Samoa. AUCKLAND, Sept. 27 .- Advices have been received here from Samoa that the partisans of the deposed king. Malietoa, bave had an engagement with the army of King Tamasese, and that the latter's forces were totally defeated. King Tamasese's army was under the command of the German officer, Branders.

The Seige of Suakim. SUAKIM, Sept. 27 .- Last evening the rebels, under the cover of darkness, succeeded in intrenching at a point 500 yards to the right and in front of the water forts. A reconneissance disclosed the fact that their position is strongly defended with guns, and that the water forts are

Foreign Notes. Owing to a military emeute precautionary measures have been taken in the barracks at Saragossa, Seville and other places in Spain. Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, has refused an invitation to become a claimant to the throne in

opposition to his father. The Pope yesterday received several thousand pilgrims, including 2,000 priests. In addressing them be dwelt upon the necessity of the restoration of his temporal rights.

The skeleton of an American artist has been found at a precipice in the Tyrol. It is supposed that he fell while gathering edetweiss. He had been missing for many weeks.

M. De Cassagnac has created a sensation by accusing members of the Chamber of Deputies of stealing bank notes from Vicomte de Kermenguy, a deputy, in the writing room of

The North German Gazette, the Cologne Gazette and the Berlin Post publish a semi-official hint to France to hasten the conclusion of the inquiry into the shooting of the porter of the German embassy at Paris. Henry M. Stanley's interpreter, Farran, has

signed a statement withdrawing the charges of undue severity made by him against the late Major Barttelot. Farran admits that he was actuated by spite in bringing the accusations. The Empress of Austria explains that, although she admires Heine's poetry, she withdraws her donation to the Heine monument fund at the request of the Empetor, in consequence of Heine's insults to the Hohenzollerns. At the conference of English miners held at Manchester, at which 250,000 miners were represented, it was decided to strike on Oct. 29 unless the demand for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages was acceded to. It was also decided not to accept the advance unless it was made

A White Lead Trust.

general.

New York, Sept. 27 .- The Times says: "The trust craze has reached the makers of white lead, and they have made an iron-clad combination. The first edict of the new combine was given to the paint trade two or three days ago, when the price per ton was arranged at \$15 on large orders and \$25 on small ones. All the white lead manufacturers in the country, with one exception, are in the combination. The exception is the Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Company, of this city, but while this concern is nominally out of the trust, it is in it as much as the others, for the firm has agreed to maintain the combination prices. The movements toward the trust have been on foot several months. The final arrangements, however, were only made a few days ago. The leading spirits in the enterprise, as far as this section of the country is concerned, are the Jewett White Lead Company, the Bradley White Lead Company, the Brooklyn White Lead Company and the Union White Lead Company. Besides these and the other New York and Brooklyn concerns, all the big white lead establishments in Pittsburg, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and Omaha were represented at the meetings, and the result is that the thirty or thirty-five manufacturers in the country have an organization that will affect the paint and oil trade throughout the country in a marked degree. According to the trust's price-list the advance per pound is about three-quarters of a cent. In lots of 500 pounds the price is 7 cents, less a discount of 21 per cent for cash in fifteen days and a rebate of half a cent per pound if paid within sixty days. In addition to this there is a rebate of a quarter of a cent per pound to buyers of ten tons during six months."

Defaulter Bedell. NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- The examination of James E. Bedell, the defaulting clerk, of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, was begun to-day at the Tombs court. Two complaints were taken against him. The first is made by J. E. Schermerhorn, charging Bedell with forging a mortgage for \$17,000. Register Slevin was present to testify that his signature on the mortgage was a forgery. The other complaint is made by Solomon Hanford, of the law firm the prisoner defrauded. Mr. Koop, the man who first discovered the forgery, also makes a complaint. The accused was remanded until Saturday next, without bail. He asked that bail be fixed, but Judge White said that was a matter in the jurisdiction of the court, and until the examination was held he should decline to fix any bail. Bedell was then remanded.

Tried to Kill Her Sister. CHICAGO, Sept. 27 .- People in the vicinity of 1208 West Randolphistreet noticed, yesterday afternoon, a rather large and excited woman rushing into a little millinery store at the number mentioned. Just after she disappeared in the doorway a loud pistol report was heard. followed by a female shriek. An officer hastened to the scene just in time to catch the infuriated woman's arm as she was about to take second aim at a woman lying prostrate on the floor, who was found to be a sister to ber assailant. The would-be murderer said her name was Ada Dolan. She did not deny having shot at her sister, Agnes Russell, but rather regretted that ber aim was not truer. All she would say in explanation was that Agnes had stolen her little boy. Twice yesterday she made trips to Desplaines-street station and told her story, but the police did not think it worthy of in-

bullet, which had grazed her face. She said her sister Ada and her husband were boarding with her at 1208, and for some reason, probably a domestic quarrel, Mr. Dolan, who is a sewing machine agent, had left his wife. Mrs. Dolan then went to 22 Gold street, leaving her fiveyear-old child with Miss Russell. Mrs. Dolan called on Monday, and was told that the boy was visiting another married sister, Louise, on Madison street. Then, Agnes says, she began to tear around as if she were crazy and accused her of stealing the boy from her. The other sister went to Wisconsin yesterday morning. Agnes said the whole affair was one of jealousy; that Mrs. Dolan did not like the idea of her husband boarding with her.

A Discrepancy That Needs Correction,

Boston, Sept. 27 .- The Department of State of Massachusetts has written to Senator Hoar calling attention to the following discrepancy in the Electoral College laws. The United States statutes provide that the messengers from the Electoral Colleges in the various States shall deliver their copies of the votes of their colleges to the president of the Senate before the first Wednesday in January. The colleges bave met heretofore on the first Monday in December, but a law passed by Congress in 1887 changed the time of meeting to the second Monday in January, while the provision regarding the delivery of the vote was left unaltered. The question will have to be settled by the authorities at Washington.

Steamship News. HAVRE, Sept. 27 .- Arrived: Elantine, from Baltimore. LONDON, Sept. 27 .- Arrived: Dora, from

Baltimore.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27 .- Arrived: Taroramina, from New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- Arrived: Willkommen, from Bremen. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27. - Arrived: Nova Sco-

tiao, from Baltimore. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27 .- Arrived: Ems. from New York, for Bremen.

On Tascott's Track.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.-It is reported to-night that the police are close on the track of Tascott. the young burglar who murdered millionaire Amos J. Snell last February. They have learned that he has been in the city during the present week, and there is a story in circulation to-night to the effect that he was placed aboard a north-bound steamer for the purpose of getting him into the mining region of Wisconsin or the upper peninsula of Michigan. It is stated that officers have been sent to Escanoba to effect his capture when he lands. The police and every-

Excluing Bridge Trip.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Prof. James K. Alien, who made a balloon ascension from the fair grounds at Providence, this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Davis, who were married in the basket just before the ascension was made, landed in a cedar swamp in Easton, this evening, about 6 o'clock. The balloon dragged across the swamp for nearly two miles, the party being obliged to cling to the ropes above the basket to keep out of the water. They were finally rescued by the dragrope being caught and made fast to a tree.

Philadelphia Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27 .- The various conventions of this city were held to-day. John S. Davis was nominated for city treasurer and Robert S. Patterson for register of wills. The nominations of judges made last week by the Republicans were approved by the Democratic judicial convention. Samuel J. Randal! was nominated for Congress in the Third district. Frederick A. Herwig was nominated for Congress in the Fifth district. The Fourth district convention adjourned over without selecting a

United American Mechanics.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 27 .- The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, at their session here yesterday, elected the following national officers for the ensuing year: Councilor, E. C. Staples, of Meriden, Conn.; vice-councilor, John C. Smith, of New Brunswick, N. J.; secretary, John Server, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, of Camden, N. J. The next session will be held at Salem. Mass, on the fourth Tuesday in September, 1889.

Oblivary. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.-Gen. Jacob Campbell, who represented the Eighteenth Pennsylvania district for three terms, retiring in 1884, died at his residence in Johnstown, about o'clock this morning, after a brief illness. The deceased was sixty-seven years of age. He was a delegate to the Fremont convention in 1856, and was elected Surveyor-general of the State

Husband'and Wife Killed.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Sept. 27 .- An express train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Onio railroad struck a bugev and horse at Kennedy Station N. Y., this aftergoon completely demolishing the vehicle and killing the occupants. James Stone and wife. The horse was also killed. Mr. Stone was a wealthy farmer. The train was going at the rate of fifty miles an

Losses by Fire. FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 27.-The Spanish moss collar factory and juta-bagging works, owned by a stock company, and Ketchum & Barton's carriage and wagon factory, were

burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, DELPHOS, O., Sept. 27. - The Commercial Bank building and contents, Edwards's grocery and large restaurant owned by John Gant, were destroved by fire this morning. The total less is \$40,000, three-fourths of which falls on the

bank property. Another Cut in Passenger Rates. Sr. Louis, Sept. 27.-There was another cut all around in Eastern passenger rates, to-day, and the figures now are: St. Louis to New York, via Vandalia, \$14.50; Bee-line, \$13; Wabash, \$12; Ohto & Mississippi, \$11.

CONDON'S CANARD.

A Coming Statement That Will Demenstrate the Falsity of the Charge,

Bloomington (Ill.) Special to Chicago Inter Ocean. The statement made recently by William Condon, sr., that, in 1876, in a speech made in this city by General Harrison, that gentleman made remarks derogatory to the Irish, has at last been reduced to the form of an affidavit, and is accompained by several other affidavits. as to Harrison's alleged words, and as to the fact that Condon mentioned baving heard Harrison thus abuse the Irish. While the statement of Condon has created scarcely a ripple locally, and had been almost forgotten, it is now evident that it has been seized upon by the Democracy and made a lever in the National campaign, and many inquiries are being received from all over the country as to Condon and his statement. There were many hundreds present at the meeting in 1876, and of all who heard the speech Condon alone is the man who says he heard the language attributed to Harrison. Preposterous as the idea is that General Harrion should ever have used such language, the charge against him is being pushed with all the pertinacity and malignity with which the "Morey letter," the "Dollar-a-day" lie, and other campaign roorbacks of like character were spread by the Democratic managers. Several representatives of Democratic newspapers have been here ostensibly to seek the bottom facts. but really they have spent their time in hob-nobbing with Condon and his relatives and friends, and declaring in advance of investigation that Condon's statement is gospel truth. Condon is an old business man of Bloomington, and formally was a local politician. He has done some work for the cause of Ireland, and seems to have a penchant for detecting insults to the Irish people. It was he who alleged that he overheard Carter Harrison, on board the City of Rome on his way to Europe, speak slightingly of the Irish, and on his return to Bloomington rushed into print. Carter Harrison was at that time a candidate for re-election as Mayor of Chicago. Despite this insult to the Irish, alleged to have been heard by Mr. Condon, he voted, as he has himself ac. knowledged, for Carter Harrison for Governor. In this instance his love for Ireland was not sufficiently powerful to overcome his allegiance to the Democratic party, though its candidate had said insulting things of the Irish people. It is generally believed that Mr. Condon has got the two Harrisons mixed. Be that as it may, the Republicans and, indeed, men of other parties are indignant over the efforts being made to injure Mr Harrison in the eyes of the Irish people, and the Republican county central committee are preparing a reply that will knock the bottom out of the yarn most effectually. It will embody thirty or more affidavits of the most unimpeachable character by men who heard Harrison's speech from end to end, and who declare that the assertion that he said anything whatever derogatory or insulting to the Irish is utierly false. The statement will be ready for the public in a day or two, and will be a clincher.

The stunted calf that has been obliged to rob its bodily growth to keep from freezing, or spend its summer fighting the "gaunt wolf." has bad its energies misdirected, and in after life it will rarely eyer pay to try to make a profitable

INDIANA ANDILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Marderer Grubbs Removed to Jeffersonville for Sate Keeping-Life Sentence for Murder-Little Girl Burned to Death.

INDIANA. * Miss Downey's Murderer Removed to Jeffer-

sonville for Safe Keeping.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 27. - Sylvester Grubbs. the Princeton murderer, who killed a young lady at the fair at that place because she refused to keep his company, was brought to the State P rison South this morning for safe keeping until the time for his trial. Grubbs had a narrow escape from Judge Lynch. He had been brought up to Princeton from Evansville for trial, and was in the county jail there. His attorney thought he could not get justice in Gibson county on account of the bitter feeling against him there, and asked for a change of venue. It was then that the disposition to deat out summary justice to the murderer began to manifest itself, and the ominous mutterings of the great crowd who had gathered at the courthouse convinced the sheriff that it would not be safe for his prisoner to remain over night in Princeton. He was aware that the road to Evansville was guarded by an angry mob, thirst-ing for the blood of the guilty wretch, and procured an order from the court to remove Grubbs to the penitentiary at this place. It had been arranged to take him from the jail at 4 o'clock this morning and hang him. The sheriff learned of the intentions of the mob, and had his prisoner in readiness to make a dash for the Air-line train due at 11 P. M., just as it was pulling out for the East, and thus foil the mob.

The Quakers at Richmond.

tempted to get away by any other route.

In this he was successful, as it was not expect-

ed that he would go in that direction. All the

other avenues leading from the city were guard-

ed, and it would have been folly to have at-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Sept. 27.-At the conclusion body else concerned about Tascott are very of the reading of the London general epistle to the Friends yearly meeting, an order was made to print 1,000 extra copies. The central book and tract committee made its thirtyeighth annual report, exhibiting want of funds. Its expenditures increase from \$331, in the first report, to \$2,800 in 1869, and now are down to \$503. The committee on peace made a very unanimous report, suggesting a plan of work. etc. Jermiah Hubbard recited the advance of peace among the Modoc Indians, two of whom, who participated in the Lava Beds horrors, are here to-day, peace loving Quakers. Allen Terrell was reappointed clerk of the meeting, with Charles A. Francisco and Owen S. Henly as assistants. The committee on White's Manual Labor Institute, at Wabash, reported one colored, four white and seventy five Indian pupils. The school is partially under the patronage of the government, which has raised its appuity from \$6,000 to \$10,000. A new quarterly meeting was asked to be established at Vanwort. O., which request was referred. A communication from Whitewater monthly meeting, this city, suggested amendments to the discipline relative to qualifications and services of ministers and elders. On motion of Francis Homer, who saw in it grave complications, it was referred, without discussion, to a mixed committee of men and women, and one old member said it was likely to shake the meeting from center to cir-

Life Sentence for Murder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTICELLO, Sept. 27 .- For the last two weeks the trial of Adelbert Boyer, of Miami county, has engaged the entire time of court. The case was brought to this county on change of venue, and both the State and defendant were represented by the best legal talent in this part of the State. The case was submitted to the jury at 10 A. M. yesterday, and at 9 A. M. today they returned a verdict, giving the defendant a life sentence. Boyer was indicted for the murder of John Kephart, in the Micounty jail, on May 'Kephart was a cigar-maker, and on the day above mentioned became intoxicated and was arrested by the marshal, being placed in a cell in the city department of the jail. Young Boyer, who lived in the country, went to Peru that day on business and also went on a spree; he was arrested in the evening and placed in jail, both parties being placed in the same cell. While in the cell together the evidence showed that Boyer attacked Kephart. who was lying on the bed, too drunk to move. and beat, bruised, and cut him with a knife, and after pulling him to the floor, stamped his head with the heels of his shoes until he was dead. At the time of the commission of the murder, it was all the cooler heads of the com munity could do to prevent lynching, while here the general expression is that the sentence is too severe. A motion for a new trial will be made and if refused an appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal GREENSBURG, Sept. 27.-Last evening some children on North Franklin street were gathering up leaves and burning them. The little girl of Sylvester Kendall, four years old, in passing by, came too close, when her clothing caught fire, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Before assistance arrived she was so badly burned that she died, three bours later, in great agony. Her father, who is just recovering from typhoid fever, isso affected by the sad accident that his mind is entirely unbalanced, and his recovery is doubtful.

Divorced Five Times. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Sept. 27 .- Joseph Corwin today filed in the Circuit Court a suit for divorce from Mary Corwin, to whom he was married in November, 1887, and separated from in July, 1888. If he secures a divorce, of which there is no doubt, it will make six husbands from whom she has been separated.

Death from Voluntary Stervation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Sept. 27 .- A well-known resident of this city, Joseph Rhodes, died last night after remaining absolutely without food for ten weeks. taking only a little water or wine at times. He is not known to have had any disease, but simply refused to eat.

Minor Notes.

John Nading, a wealthy grain-dealer of Flatrock, died yesterday of consumption, aged forty-five years. He leaves an estate valued at \$200,000.

James H. Bassett, who was city marshal of Shelbyville for several years, died yesterday, after a short illness with lung fever, aged fortyfour years.

Two and one-quarter miles northeast of Bartlettsville, Monday morning, James McPike, aged forty-eight, met William M. Martin, aged sixty, and beat him so badly that he died from the effects. The cause was politics.

After three days spent at Marion in looking over the field the soldiers' home commission left yesterday for the East. They examined a dozen or fifteen sites, but left without announcing their decision. It is expected that the announcement of their selection will be made within the next ten

The Huntington county fair opened on Tuesday with the greatest display ever known in its history. It will continue until the close of the week, and the promise is that it will have the largest attendance ever known. The exhibit of horses and live stock generally is unprecedented for that locality.

ILLINOIS.

An Insurance Lawsuit of Ten Years' Standing Finally Settled.

special to the Indianapolis Journal MATTOON, Sept. 27 .- The celebrated case of Have vs. the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was instituted ten years ago, in the Coles county Circuit Court, has reached a decision in the Supreme Court of the State. The decision in the Circuit Court was in favor of the complainants, but this was reversed by the Ap p-liate Court, while the Supreme Court affirms the finding of the Circuit Court. The sum recovered by the Hays heirs will be about \$10,000. Brief Mention.

The board of supervisors of Douglass county, at Tuscola, Wednesday, brought suit to recover shortages amounting to \$16,000 alleged to have been found in the accounts of six ex-county officials and two now holding office.

Speed Taylor, a prominent farmer of Funksgrove, McLean county, was found by the roadside south of Bloomington Tuesday night.stabbed

in the back. He accused his neighbor, John Huuter, with whom he had had a dispute, of the deed and Hunter was arrested. Taylor's wounds

are considered dangerous. The Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers held their fourth annual reunion at Aurora on Tuesday. H. C. Mohanna, of Belle Plaine, Ia., was elected president; J. W. Swiekard, of Galva, vice-president; H. L. Evans, of Joliet, treasurer, and J. K. Young, of Bristol, secretary.

The Illinois State Universalist convention convened in Hoopeston on Tuesday in its fiftyfirst annual session, James H. Swan presiding. The trustees and superintendent presented their Rev. W. S. Ralph, of Quincy, and M. H. Houghton, of Springfield.

The semi-annual Sunday-school convention of Union township, Montgomery county, will be held at Roberts Chapel, Crawfordsville, on Thursday, Oct. 25. A basket dinner will be served in the church. Among those who will take part are W. H. Orr, J. W. Nye, Rev. E. R. Johnson, L. J. Coppage, W. B. Herod, T. C. Shanklin, N. Quick and W. F. Loder.

INDIANA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

A Veteran Republican of Whom All Hooslers Are Proud.

M. H. K., in Chicago Inter Ocean.

There is no man in Indiana more deeply interested in the campaign than Col. R. R. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy. Colonel Thompson is now more than eighty years old. His hair is as white as snow, but he is erect, active and vigorous, a magnificent specimen of dignified and serene old age. His faculties have not failed him in the slightest degree, and his wonderful powers of memory still entitle him to te called "the Old Man Eloquent." Colonel Thompson lives with his family in Terre Haute. He has a delightful home, spacious, and embowered in trees, on South Sixth street. Here be spends much of his time, among his children and his books. He is also a member of the Fort Harrison Club, where he goes every day to meet and talk with his friends. He presided over the Fred Douglass meeting on the 22d and introduced the speaker. His voice rang out like the peal of a trumpet, distinctly heard to the very outskirts of the noisy crowd assembled in and around the wigwam, and enforced instant silence. He is an evidence that a prophet is not always without honor in his own country. The respect and reverence paid him by his fellow-townsmen are a splendid tribute to intellect, ability and character, which they have tested by many years of close acquaintance. During a recent visit to Terre Haute the correspondent of the Inter Ocean called upon him. He was taking his after-dinlater hour was fixed for the visit. At the appointed time he came down the stairs, dismissing the servant and hospitably ushered his visitor into the drawing-room. He is a man of distinguished bearing, with that polish which a long public career imparts to certain natures, and is a most delightful talker. He thought that his opinions could not be of much interest or importance to the Inter Ocean, but was assured to the contrary. When asked what he thought of General Harrison as a candidate, he replied that it was the very best choice the convention could have made. "I thought this," he continued, "and it was one reason why I pushed his nomination with such earnestness. He is a growing candidate and a growing man, and he will develop into one of the ablest statesmen the country has ever known. His power hes in the peculiar structure of his mind, which is evidently clear, well balanced, and well stored. In other words, he will make no mistakes."

Colonel Thompson was asked if he believed that General Harrison was in danger of saying too much-of committing himself, in the great number of speeches he was obliged to make, and of the diversity of his audiences, which he was

forced to keep in mind. "None, none," he said earnestly; "I thought I foresaw all this when he came prominently before the party as a candidate." Colonel Thompson spoke at length upon the speeches, which are a marvel to the whole country, and said that while Mr. Blame's were undoubtedly masterly efforts, he went to his audiences, knowing their interests and what to say to them, while with General Harrison the situation was reversed. The people flocked to him. and he had, in many instances, no time for preparation, yet the speech was always ready, convincing and thoroughly appropriate.

"My knowledge of him as a man," he said, "is based upon my intimate acquaintance with him. extending back over along period of years. I knew him when he was a young lawyer establishing himself in his profession, and have known him ever since.'

"What do you think of his election!" "I think that there is no doubt of his election. It is an absolute certainty. I cannot calculate upon his exact majority, of course; a majority depends upon so many contingencies that it can not be estimated beforehand." Colonel Thompson was asked what he regarded as the most prominent feature of this campaign -as contrasted with the many in which he had partici-

"The leading issue is the tariff, undoubtedly. find that people everywhere want to hear all that can be said upon the subject." He was asked if he did not consider Mr. Cleveland's message fortunate for the Republican party, in that it had forced the problems of protection or free trade upon the people for a final solution. He did not so regard it, stating that he believed there was wisdom in keeping great economic questions out of the domain of partisan politics. He thought, however, that so long as it had become a point at issue, the Democratic party, professing to advocate tariff reform, undoubtedly meant free trade. Such questions ought not to be party questions, but present agitation would cause people to look back upon a long line of policy to the past, and study the practical workings of both. If freetrade were achieved, it meant, so far as the material prosperity of the country was conerned, a start down hill. We would have to go clear to the bottom and climb up again. As a proof of the ultimate aim of the Democratic policy, he referred to the constitution of the Confederacy, the South being now, as then, the dominating power, which declared unequivocally for free-trade. The South had its own interests in mind, wanting to buy in a cheap market, like that of England, and sell in a dear one. Mr. Thompson said that he was much interested in the election; and while not under the direction of the State central committee, would make speeches during the remainder of the campaign He had spoken Charleston, Ill., and elsewhere, and had other engagements. He said that while he was in perfect health he felt that it was necessary to spare himself as much fatigue as possible, which he could better do while he was personally able to control his own movements. Dropping the campaign and its issues he talked most entertainingly of his acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln-being, as he remarked, "almost the only man now living who had been in Congress with him." "Our districts were close together." he said, "and we were intimately associated in politics. His ability was manifested even then,

but he was a man who needed a great crisis to develop his greatness. The prospect in Terre Haute is very encouraging. If he is in the city Colonel Thompson never misses a political meeting. He usually presides. and whatever he says is always heard with the deepest interest and attention. There is one organization here of which the central committee are justly proud --- a live and wide-awake Harrison and Morton club, composed entirely of union printers. They turn out with every pro-

cession and out-cheer the crowd. Written for the Indianapolis Journal. Mrs. Cleveland's Husband and the Old Soldier (Part I. King Henry IV After Ignatius Donnelly.) But I remember when the fight was done. When I was wrecked with age and extreme toil, Breathless and faint, leaning upon my crutch There came a certain lord, fat and dudish dressed Fresh as a brinegroom; and his chin new reaped, Showed like a stubble land at Red Top. He was perfumed like a milliner; And twixt his finger and his thumb he held A veto, which ever and anou He held aloft and smiled. And patted his vast paunch And called himself a statesman. And as old soldiers showed their wounds, Or widows spoke of husbands killed, And sons who had been starved to death And asked a pittence Wherewith to ease old age, He called them untaught knaves, unmannerly, To exhibit horrid scars, And bring the remembrance Of slovenly, unhandsome corses, Betwixt the wind and his nobility. With many holiday and lady terms He spoke slightingly of war And of men being hurt by bullets, And horns of saddles, and starvation. And talked so like a waiting gentlewoman Of guns, and drums, and wounds-God save the mark, And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth, Wherewith to end man's days Was hemp worked in a noose and Well rubbed o'er with soap, And that in times agone He had killed his man, . Whose hands were tied behind And o'er his skull a sable cap, And for the same had got One hundred & marks. And that it was great pity, so it was.

That villainous salt petre should be digged
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth,
Which many a good tall Southern fellow had destroyed, So cowardly, and, but for these vile guns He would himself have been a soldier,

THE costume worn by Amelie Rives at her much-talked-about confirmation was remarkable. When the bishop reached the house he found in the parlor an altar draped in virgin I as is often done on the other.

C. D. CAMPBELL,

And ne er have paid a substitute.

LIMA, O., Sept. 25.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than theordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

white and decorated with flowers. Soon the potieres were drawn aside and in came the daughter of genius, attired in long, flowing white garments with angel sleeves which fell to the hem of her gown, and all her hair let down and flowing about her shoulders She glided forward and fell upon her knees at the bishop's feet. The good man, who is not at all theatrical, was astonished, but he went through with the ceremony as quietly as he could.

Mother's Clothes.

New England Farmer. We have read in story-books of the ideal mother who always wore her hair dressed in the same neat bands, and whose dresses of quiet gray were fashioned the same, year after year. She made a pretty picture in the story, but in real life would have been less satisfactory to her daughters, and her husband might tire of the sameness in her daily attire. But even the monotony of a uniform fashion of dress, if kept neat, is more commendable than a slattern every day toilet and spasmodic tidying up for company. The most obtuse man notices, i he does not often comment, a woman's general appearance. One day he remarks, "What a neat-looking woman neighbor Smith's wife is," or. "How like distraction Jones's women-folks look." He has mentally compared you with

them to your credit or loss. As you grow older take more care of your personal appearance. Don't say, "I have had my day, let the girls have it all now," for it is the most mistaken kindness you can do them. The shabby mother, if ever so good and kind, is at times a mortification to the young people who have not learnt to overlook these minor defects even in one they love, and who feel almost as keenly the faults in mother's personal appearance as in their own. Persistent neglect, however, to make the most of one's appearance after s time makes the sons and daughters selfish; they grow to think all belongs to them as a mat-

ter of course. But you say, "We have but little to spare," and "the girls go away from home more than I," and make other apparently reasonable excuses for a mother's self-denia! A tasteful appearance is not always the effect of expending s large sum of money. It costs nothing to comb your hair in the prevailing fas hion, and if the girls kindly offer to arrange it a new and becoming way, do not refuse to wear it so just because it feels odd and the hair-pins pull a little. A day or two will accustom you, to the change, Wear something white inside the dress collar, and if it is the fashion to wear wide ruffles don't stick to a parrow col lar because you happen to have three or four on hand. Don't buy all your calico dresses of the same color or make them after the same pattern, and do have them fit. Always aim to have one best dress that is presentable, with lace or collar basted in ready to wear. It is so restful to think of it hanging in the closet ready for an emergency, and although you think, "I don't need it, I don't go anywhere"-if the dress is ready you will find the opportunity to wear it will come very soon. "Nothing to wear," has been a stronger force than ill health to keep women at home, and it iso't a stilly excuse. Women in wishing to look well are thinking as much of their families as of themselves.

Copperas as Manure.

The first instances are those made under the direction of Professor Muntz, at the farm-school of Vincennes. France. A solution of 1 per cent, of sulphate of iron

was used: the quantity corresponded to fiftyeight pounds per acre. On equal lengths of rows the increase was 10 per cent. of dwarf beans, and within a fraction

of 10 per cent. on carrots. From some other trials there was reason to think that a second watering would have been still more beneficial, and this opinion is confirmed by an experiment made by M. Fischer, precident of the section of Horticulture at Chaillevois, in which an increase of 36 per cent. of crop is noted by use of 270 pounds per acre. On both of these trials the spaces occupied by the crops and their weight were accurately de-

termined. Other instances are given. One is a dose equivalent to thirteen hundred pounds an acre on a plat of peas and other vegetables. The peas pushed with extraordinary vigor and grew to a gigantic size, and the crop was very abundant; the other vegetables presented an equally

remarkable development. Another, some lettuce, and the copperas was used at the rate of eight hundred pounds per acre; the plants were very beautiful, and leaves very erect.

Another case is the successful use of it on p plat of strawberries. Several instances are given of its use on viner with the most beneficial effects, especially or some that were greatly enfeebled and supposed to be in a dying condition, and others whose leaves had become a sulphury yellow, indicative to vineyardists of lingering disease; in the former case the vines took on a new growth, and in the latter the foliage became perfectly green.

formerly hard and gritty. Roses, geraniums, violets and other plants are mentioned as receiving benefit from its use on them. The conclusion is that copperas can be emploved to advantage on garden crops at the rate of 250 to 900 pounds per sore, using it in a solution of 12 per cent., and repeating the employ-

Its good effect on pear trees is noticed, in one

case transforming by its action fruits that were

ment three or four times. Insect Pests.

New England Farmer. There is no royal road to success in the war against insects. Inquiries are often received asking the best way to destroy white grubs, cutworms, grasshoppers, etc. White grubs may be cleaned from a mowing or pasture by turning in a drove of hogs and keeping them there till they have destroyed all the grubs, which they will gladly do, but the remedy in many cases would be about as bad as the disease. In wet seasons, unless the grubs are exceedingly numerous, new roots will come out from the grass plants about as fast as old ones are eaten off, and the sward is not killed. But in dry seasons, and when the grubs are very thick, they sometimes destroy the sod so it may be rolled up like a carpet. Strawberries set in land recently in grass are sometimes badly earen by this insect. To prepare ground for strawberries it should be cultivated in hoed crops two years, when most of the grubs will have come to maturity and cease to

Men who keep their land under constant culti vation seldom suffer badly from the depredations of the white grub, the grasshopper or the cricket. Constant cultivation disturbs the pesting arrangement of many insects which live in the ground a portion of their life. Late plowing is believed by some to destroy white grubs, but most of them go below the reach of the plow before freezing we her sets in. If we would more the ughly study the habite of insects, either by observation or through

books and papers, we would be far better prepared for successfully fighting them. All enemies have their weak points; we should learn to find them and make the . . . k accordingly.

A Beer-Selle unishment.

Philadelphia Inquirer. A man in Kansas is in fail serving out a term of seventeen years imprisonment for selling 208 glasses of beer, and the fines and costs standing against his property amount to \$26,800. The statement would be incredible if it did not come from a Prohibidion State. How long will such laws as this be able to withstand the force of national derision?

If the farm be on low, wet land a proper system of drainage is of the first importance, and when so drained such a farm-other circum-stances equally favorable-pays on an average a larger yearly profit than upland or hilly farms. Excessive wet weather may ruin the crops on the low farms, but not the crops and land, too,